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FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA* GAZETTE.

[NUMBER IV.]

WHAT shall be the punishment of that nation, which has violated every law of *honour*, and outraged every sentiment of *generosity* with regard to a *younger people*, who had placed an unbounded confidence in her dominion as the *guardian* of their rights and liberties? Certainly at least the *disesteem*, *distrust*, and *disconnection* of all who know the circumstances of her conduct.

I am so far from wishing to see the people of *America* united to the people of *Great-Britain*, even by the most *slender link* in the chain of an alliance, that I am rather willing to excite a spirit of indignancy, that shall breathe resentment to the second generation. Why? is not forgiveness *evangelical*, and is it not the characteristic of the noble mind to forget an injury? I grant it, and am clearly informed from revelation and from reason, that it is unlawful for a single moment to indulge the evil passions of the breast. But—are there not cases where punishment is necessary, to reclaim offenders, and deter others from a perpetration of the like injury?

In the *social state*, a violation of the *perfect rights* is cognizable by the *civil law*; but the violation of *imperfect rights* is not cognizable, and therefore there are cases even in society, where it rests with individuals to manifest a disapprobation of injurious treatment. Where a man withholds or takes my property, attempts my liberty or life, or wounds my reputation, the law is made and provided in that case; but where he has acted an ungrateful part, or has deceived me in professed friendship, or has haughtily frowned upon me in humble and distressed circumstances, in which cases he is not amenable to any laws of man, it certainly remains with me to deny him confidence, esteem or intercourse, until he shall become duly sensible of his ignoble conduct. For with regard to those *rights* which cannot be secured to us by society, we revert to a *state of nature*, and it remains with every man to distribute natural justice.

Nations, with relation to each other, are in what is called a *state of nature*, bound by certain laws, the sanction of which laws is not rewards or punishments from any superior and commanding court constituted upon earth, but only the general approbation, confidence, esteem, or general disapprobation, disesteem and distrust of nations. For the same reasons, that in the *social state* there would be a general outcry against the unseasonable indulgence of a magistrate, who at any time should entertain the guilty with impunity, there ought to be amongst nations a general disapprobation of the facility of any people to admit the correspondence and connection of a tyrant: A general combination to exterminate or put to death a wicked nation might not be justifiable; but it lies on all who pay the least regard to truth and justice to bear a testimony against the conduct of a *culprit* nation, and deny them that esteem and confidence which others have deserved.

In the *social state*, if individuals would more generally deny an approving countenance to those who have been guilty of ingratitude, or have betrayed the secret of a friend, or enviously detracted from the reputation of another, we should have fewer instances of ungrateful, and unfaithful conduct. But men contract their thoughts to private and immediate interest, and it is no matter what a man has done, if he now has it in his power to serve them: In this case they will pay him court, and receive him, if not to a sincere, at least to an apparent friendship.

If, amongst nations who are with relation to each other in a state of nature, men more generally would scorn the intercourse of tyrant powers, we should have fewer instances of unjust encroachment, perfidy and fraud: But little politicians at the head of empires, whose souls were never touched with the love of virtue, regard the present moment, and their own particular interest, and are ready to ally themselves with *Satan*, if he shall appear to be a great power, and if not with *Satan*, at least with those who have done what *Satan* never had it in his power to do, that is, to shew his *hand* and *spirit* reeking with the blood of men, women, children.

It is true, that there is oftentimes a generous indignation amongst surrounding states against the nation which has waged an unjust war, and the apprehension of this general indignation forms a happy check on the rapacity of tyrants: For hence the custom of the *declaration* of the causes of war. Those who entertain the most unjust designs are willing to possess some character of honesty amongst their neighbours, and for this reason do generally draw up and publish to the world some specious *claim*, or some pretended circumstance of *injury*, which hath made it necessary to appeal to arms. It would be well for mankind if this claim or pretended circumstance of injury was more generally examined, and a more certain indignation did take place against the power, whose *declaration* had appeared to be the *smooth apology* of *avarice* or *ambition*.

It is greatly to the honour of the *French* nation, that in our controversy with the *Tyrant* they have examined our cause, and finding it to be the cause of truth and mankind, have determined to countenance and shew it favour. I wish I could inspire the nations of the world with a like love of justice.

It will be an encouragement to *Britain*, and to every other nation who shall act wickedly, if, after all hostilities committed on the soil of *North-America*, she shall be honoured with the countenance of nations, and find an *easy pardon* from the people whom she has ravaged, wounded and insulted. I am therefore willing to impress upon the public mind a proper sense of injury sustained, and villainy intended, that by giving way to just and durable resentment, they may awe the coward soul of tyranny, and strike it down from every future hostile purpose of ambition.

You have heard, my countrymen, the haughty and contemptuous language of the nation of Great Britain: You have seen her inroad on your territories, wasting every honour and luxuriance of the soil, destroying towns and villages, and sacred edifices, proceeding in a track of blood, and bayoneting the aged and the young, the sick wounded, and the dead themselves; calling out for farther opportunity of havock, and wishing anxiously and irreligiously to slay, burn and exterminate: You have felt the griefs of widows, sisters, parents, who have lost their husbands, brothers, sons, in this unnatural contest: Hearing, seeing and experiencing, you have been witnesses of the unjust, ungenerous claim, the pride and insolence, the cruel and determined war of Britain: These are the injuries which have justified you in resistance, which sting up accusations in the breast of the American, and urge you to resentment.

These are the injuries which will demand it of you, that even after you have ceased to pursue with arms the nation of the tyrant, you hold them at a distance, and give them to perceive that magnanimity offended knows why it will admit to favour. The weak and varying mind may be easily prevailed upon, but the steady reason and reflection of the virtuous soul shall, but from proper motives, be adduced to reconciliation. The voice of *natural justice* demands it of the people of America, that, at least for *half an age*, they scorn the intercourse and intimacy of the tyrant.

The *manes* of the heroes who have fallen in the cause demands it of you, that you give not up yourselves to the *embraces* of a people, and that you take not them to your *embraces*, who have been the cause of *immature* death to many in the bloom of youth, and in the hope of long, useful and desired life.

The past age demands it of you, that you discountenance injustice in the earth; that a nation, like an individual, may fear something from the forfeiture of a *politically honest* character, and be disposed to act a just part. The past age has been a witness of many instances of national malignity, unjust pretensions, and cruel spoil of arms. She has groaned under it, and would be happy that her history had never told the circumstances.

Your own age demands it of you, that in your steady disapprobation, disesteem and distrust of a nation, who is greatly *criminal*, you shew such regard for justice, that if she should propose to *bribe* and *flatter*, and to promise half her empire, as a murderer would promise half his riches, yet that should not prevent the execution of the vengeance which she has deserved.

The coming age demands it of you, that you send not down to her the story of a people, who having gallantly repulsed the foe, yet, by an unseasonable and unjust facility of disposition to admit to favour, have encouraged her to like excesses. It is not necessary that you say *God damn Great-Britain*, nor that you entertain the thoughts of malice, hatred and revenge, within your breasts, but that, like men who act from *reason* not from *passion*, even when the enemy, baffled and confounded, shall have ceased hostilities, you hold them from you, and, like heaven's justice in the ways of providence, by steady and determined firmness you give the world to understand that there ought to be a different retribution to a people, who have exhibited a character of rectitude and generosity, and to those who have discovered in a *national capacity*, injustice, fraud, and every wicked *principle* and *shape* of action.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL now present the public with the following extract, taken from a Maryland Paper, with some animadversions thereon.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Virginia to his Friend in this city, dated May 19, 1779.

"I this moment received your's of the 14th, and am "much concerned that we are not likely to see you here "this summer, tho' I will not give up the hope. Would "to God my conjectures of the designs of the enemy "had proved wrong: It hurts me to think we shall en"dure this campaign, especially as I am convinced it "might have been avoided, if we had acted wisely and "honestly the last fall and winter. I do from my soul "believe we should have had peace this spring, had it not "been for *the—execrable faction.*"

The public may be assured, that the writer of this letter is a Gentleman of character, and one who was both last fall and winter a Member of the Honourable Congress. If the present distresses and ravages of war, and the expence of our blood and treasure, is owing to the dishonest and unwise practices and conduct of any man, or sett of men, they ought to be exposed to the public, and the measures they have so fatally pursued to be reprobated and condemned. This writer appears fully convinced that not only this campaign might have been avoided, had we acted honestly and wisely last Fall and Winter, but that we should have had peace this Spring, had it not been for the *execrable faction.* Whatever faction has prevented peace, is execrable almost beyond the powers of language to express; and I am extremely sorry that this gentleman has not told us in plain words what faction it is, which has prevented a peace from taking place this Spring.—Is it a Tory faction, a British, or American faction?—We certainly know it cannot be a French faction; since his most Christian Majesty has from the first been averse to a war with Great-Britain, and as early as the beginning of February last, by his Minister, acquainted Congress with his desire for peace, and urged them to come to such resolutions, as might be the basis for opening a treaty, and the putting an end to the ravages of war.

It is reported that Congress are still debating what the terms shall be, and that some men strenuously insist on such, as others fear will not be agreed to, and as they apprehend may prevent any treaty at all; and such as our Ally, by his treaties with us, is by no means bound to support us in demanding.—That these latter are very apprehensive of the consequences of insisting on articles, which may in the very first stage of a negociation bar all future progress in the treaty, and possibly not only disgust our Ally, but prevent other powers from offering to mediate, or to interfere at all in the dispute. This is as important a subject as has ever fell under the consideration of Congress; and it is evident they consider it as such, having already spent more than four months without deciding on it, though repeatedly urged by the Minister of France to come to their final resolution.

No one, who is in the least acquainted with the state of public affairs, and the interest and views of the contending powers, will ever attribute our not having peace, or at least a negociation opened for it, to a French interest or faction. This dispute in Congress has divided (as the discussion of every important question naturally must) the House into two parties. Can it be supposed that either of these are designed by the phrase *execrable faction*? If so, it is high time that not only the Journals of Congress, and the ayes and noes should be published, but that the doors of the House should be thrown open, and their constituents have an opportunity of judging for themselves, who are the men who oppose themselves to the peace and happiness of these States.—I am very sensible of the impropriety and the danger, as well as of the absurdity, of debating in public on the terms to be proposed in a treaty, on what is and what is not ultimately to be insisted on, or in what manner proposals are first to be made, and how they may afterwards be explained or altered. But when this bleeding country is told, that an *execrable faction* prevents peace, it is but natural to enquire where this faction is, who compose it, and what are their views. Congress alone are invested with the powers of war and peace; this faction must therefore be in that Body, or be so powerful at least without doors, as to influence a majority of the votes within. From what this gentleman has positively asserted, and from general report, it cannot be doubted that overtures or proposals of peace have been made from some quarter or other; whether they originated from France or Great-Britain, or in Congress itself, is immaterial: Every one will agree that peace is an object most devoutly to be wished for, if to be had on safe and honorable, as well as just and equal terms. What then can be the views of those who oppose it? I presume no one, whether in Congress, or out, whether in the French, American, or British interest, is against a peace, tho' they may differ widely in their opinions, as to the terms on which it ought to be made. France, having no other interest or object in this war than the securing our independence and sovereignty, and the separating us for ever from Great-Britain, by which her commerce would be enlarged, and that of her rival lessened, and her increasing Maritime Power checked,—it is evident, that terms which will secure this must be agreeable to France.—— Had Great-Britain, when first made acquainted with the treaties between these United States and France, agreed to a suspension of hostilities, and offered to treat with us as Sovereign, Independent States, on terms similar to those in the treaties with France, what would have been the consequence? Must it not have produced an immediate peace? France wished to avoid a war, and had no demands on Great-Britain on her own account, but what might have been adjusted without recourse to arms. On our part, we did not take up arms with the view of conquest and acquisition, either of new territories or rights. Our petitions, before hostilities were commenced, were "*for Peace, Liberty and Safety, not for any new right in our favour.*" If Great-Britain has actually made, or is willing to listen to overtures of peace; if our Ally is solicitous to put an end to hostilities, and to stop the further effusion of human blood; if other powers, convinced of the justice of our cause, are willing and disposed to offer their mediation; is it possible there can be a party, a faction, in these states, and in their councils, who oppose themselves to peace, and wish to prolong the horrors and calamities of war?—If such a faction does exist, what are their motives and views? Do they wish to make acquisitions to these states by conquest; or do they imagine that in treaty we are in a situation to dictate the terms? Congress, in their declaration of independence, *in the name of the United States of America, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States, and that as Free and Independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and*

to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. His Most Christian Majesty, convinced of the justice of this declaration, formed an alliance with these States, by which he engaged to guarantee to them their sovereignty and independence, as well as the territories to them belonging, and certain others, if in the course of the war they should acquire them.—The words of the treaty on this subject are as follows:

"ARTICLE 2d. The essential and direct end of the "present defensive alliance is, to maintain effectually the "liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and "unlimited, of the said United States, as well in matters "of government as of commerce."

"ARTICLE 11th. The two parties guarantee mutual-"ly, from the present time and forever, against all other "powers, to wit, The United States to His Most Chri-"stian Majesty, the present possessions of the Crown of "France in America, as well as those which it may ac-"quire by the future treaty of peace; and His Most Chris-"tian Majesty guarantees on his part to the United States, "their liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute "and unlimited, as well in matters of government as "commerce; and also their possessions, and the additions "or conquests that their Confederation may obtain dur-"ing the war, from any of the dominions now or here-"tofore possessed by Great-Britain, in North-America; "conformable to the fifth and sixth articles above writ-"ten, the whole as their possession shall be fixed and "assured to the said States, at the moment of the cessa-"tion of their present war with England."

It is not my intention to make any observations on this, or any other parts of the treaties: They are evidently expressed in clear, unequivocal terms, and appear to have been dictated by plain, sincere and sound policy. There can be no doubt as to what the contracting parties, by those treaties, guarantied to each other; but it is reported, that the debates and delays in Congress, on the terms of the treaty proposed to be opened, have arisen from the desire and wishes of some men to include in it certain objects and rights, which were not in our possession, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of the concluding the treaties of Paris: In a word, that a right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland shall be acknowledged and guarantied to these States, and that such an article shall be made a *sine qua non* of the treaty.

This fishery is undoubtedly an object of great consequence to the United States, to two or three of them more especially. But as these Banks are not contiguous to the shores of any of these States; as it is a question, whether the subjects of these States had any other right to that fishery, but what they derived from their being subjects of Great-Britain; and as it cannot be pretended they were in the possession and enjoyment of such right, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of signing the treaties of Paris, nor that it was ever included in any one of the charters of the United States; it cannot be surprising that many, who judge a peace to be of the utmost importance to the interest and happiness of these States, should be afraid of the consequences which may follow from making this *an ultimatum* in a negociation; nor that, as France by treaty is not bound to guarantee any thing out of the dominions of these States to them, unless acquired by their arms, and in their possession at the time of pacification, can it be strange that some men should be aprehensive whether France will support this claim, and whether insisting on it may not tend to prevent the interposition and mediation of other powers? It is very natural that Congress should be divided on so important a question; for though all of them are interested in obtaining this point, yet some of them are very remotely so, compared with others. It is very unhappy that this question has been touched on or agitated at all at this time; and though the delay in resolving finally upon it has been a principal cause of the continuance of the war, of this campaign at least,—yet I cannot consider, either those who are for insisting on this as *an ultimatum*, or those who are against saying any thing about it at present, to merit the harsh epithet of execrable faction. The policy of Britain, ever since the declaration of the Spanish Ambassador to that Court, that his Master could not remain an idle spectator, but must offer his mediation, has been to postpone and put off this mediation as far as possible, and at all events until the end of this campaign, which they, in the mean time, resolved to push with vigour, hoping to be able at the close to treat on better terms than at the opening of it. There is undoubtedly a British faction in these States, and many among us who are at heart in the British interest, and wish success to our enemies. These persons and their faction may be justly stiled execrable; and the more so, as they frequently conceal and mask themselves, under the appearance of patriotism, and zeal for the public interest and honour. There are also not a few, who, though they will on no occasion give up the independence of these States,—yet in their hearts prefer a connection and alliance with England to any other, and will not be displeased to see the war continued, until such an event can by some means or other be brought about. Though it cannot be supposed there are many of these characters in Congress (if indeed there are any) yet it cannot be doubted that there are but too great a number out of doors, who exert themselves incessantly on this occasion, by throwing embarrassments in the way of Congress, and who at the same time, with a well affected zeal for the peace, liberty and happiness of these States, pursue measures pregnant with anarchy, confusion, and evils as dreadful as the ravages of the most barbarous war itself can possibly be. The delaying the resolutions, as to the terms on which we are willing to treat, has already produced the most mischievous, if not fatal effects; among which we may number;—the rapid depreciation of our paper money, the fall of which, since the good people of these States found themselves deceived, as to the good news said to have been received the beginning of February last, has been astonishingly great,—and the expences, as well as calamities and distresses of this campaign; the events of which are at best doubtful. If the insisting on conditions and terms, which neither the declaration of independency, nor the treaties of Paris, authorized us to challenge as our rights, has caused the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at least a negociation being opened for one, those who have challenged and insisted on those claims are justly responsible for all the consequences.

Governor Johnstone, in the House of Commons, freely declared he had made use (whilst in America) of other means to effect the purposes of his commission, than simply those of reason and argument. Have we not good right, from present appearances, to believe that in this instance he declared the truth? But to whom is it to be supposed he applied these means? To professed tories, and British partizans, to keep them steady to the cause? To your moderate men, to induce them to persevere in their hypocritical neutrality? No. He knew his business better; the first wanted no bribing, and the latter would but illy repay the purchase.

"Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,
"A worn-out trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,
"Clothe thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury."—

Philadelphia, June 13. AMERICANUS.

BOSTON, June 10.

Since our last arrived here a brig in 7 weeks from Cadiz. She confirms the account we have repeatedly received of the formidable armament in Spain. There were upwards of 40 men of war in the bay of Cadiz, compleatly equiped and ready for sea, very few of which were under 74 guns. The destination of this powerful squadron was still a secret, though the common talk was, that it would soon appear before Gibraltar.

By a gentleman directly from Rhode-Island, we are informed, that last week a large agent ship, laden with provisions, accidentally took fire as she lay in that harbour, and was entirely consumed, together with her cargo. We also learn, that there is no vessel of force there, except two gallies, and the Renown of 50 guns, which arrived, with a large prize ship, the day he came away.

A small armed schooner from this port, named the Resolution, of 4 carriage guns, one pounders, and 6 swivels, returned last Sunday from a short cruize, in which she has taken 5 prizes.

Sunday arrived in a safe port a brigantine, prize to the Boston, laden with rum, sugar, &c.

Same day arrived a ship which was bound from South-Carolina to France, but on her passage was taken by a New-York privateer, and afterwards retaken by the Boston frigate. Her cargo consists of rice, indigo, &c.

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

Sunday morning last, about day-break, a body of the enemy landed at Point-Judith, and collected a number of horned cattle and some sheep, but being attacked by Col. Jackson's light troops and a few militia, they soon retreated to their boats, and left most of their booty behind, taking with them 8 of the inhabitants. Several of their wounded were carried on board their boats. We had three men wounded.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Pierre (Martinico) April 28, 1779. Brought by a French vessel lately arrived at Salem.

"This moment we are informed, of the arrival of 12 French ships of the line, from Europe, at Fort-Royal. Eight more, which were separated from the fleet, are hourly expected."

It is thought absolutely necessary (says a correspondent) that the PEOPLE in each State, or rather in each county in each State, take into serious consideration the vast number of infamous *extortioners*, *jobbers* and *sharpers*, linked together through the United States!---And determine, whether the application of *tar* and *feathers* be not more absolutely necessary at this day, than at any time *heretofore!*---The Congress and Legislative Bodies can do but little, unless they be supported by the people.

NEW-LONDON, June 10.

Last Saturday afternoon as the Ship Oliver Cromwell, owned by the State, and the privateer Hancock, were cruising some leagues South of Sandy-Hook, they fell in with three British cruising ships and a brig; one of the ships was a very fast sailer, and coming up with the Oliver Cromwell, they engaged for near two hours, in which time the Oliver Cromwell shot away the main top-mast; but the other ships coming up she was obliged to strike after making a gallant defence. The Oliver Cromwell mounts 20 guns and had about 130 men. The ship which engaged her appeared to be larger, but her force we dont learn.

HARTFORD, June 15.

The following Paragraph is taken from a paper printed at Boston last Thursday.

The CRISIS!

REMEMBER that the old spirit of opposition to the stamp act, that first originated in Boston, and sounded the alarm bell through the Continent, is not yet smothered, but shall soon burst, with an unabating vengeance, on the heads of monopolizers, as it did on the odious stamp Masters. By HEAVENS IT SHALL NOT DIE. VOX POPULI.

CONNECTICUT, TAKE THE ALARM!

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.

Three deserters from the enemy, who came in on the 6th instant, on examination, declared as follows, viz.

That they left the enemy's lines between 12 and 1 o'clock that morning, that Gen. Clinton was then at Verplank's Point, together with Generals Vaughan and Matthews, Lords Rawdon and Cathcart.-----3000 at the Point.---That they are building a battery and redoubt at Stoney-Point, on the other side of the river.---That in the ferry-way are two frigates, and about 18 smaller vessels, one 64 gun ship opposite Tarry-Town. 17th regiment light dragoons, Lord Cathcart's legion, Emerick's corps, Queen's rangers, two regiments of Hessians, 7th, 17th and 23d B. regiments, are with Sir W. Erskine, who commands the flying army, at Dobbs-Ferry.----A Lieut. Colonel commands on the other side opposite King's-Ferry, who, with the other principal officers, lodge on board their vessels every night.---It is reported among the soldiers, that they are to continue at the Point about three weeks---44th and 57th B. regiment, and one Hessian do. are at King's-Bridge.

The troops which came from Virginia, not being furnished with proper cloathing, &c. for the campaign, are permitted to return to New-York for fifteen days---then to come up the river again.

FISH-KILL, *June 17.*

The enemy continue to fortify near King's-Ferry. Upwards of 20 deserters have left them since our last.

Last week eleven fellows, who had enlisted into the service of the enemy, were apprehended and committed to prison in New-Jersey. Two of their leaders escaped by swimming Newark river.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. James Fluelling, James Smith (son of the noted Claudius Smith) James M'Cormick, and Daniel Keith, were executed at Goshen, for the robberies and murders they had committed. They appeared to be extremely stupid and impenitent. Daniel Keith belonged to Burgoyne's troops, and left them on their way to Virginia: He said that he left his corps by the direction of his officer, with a design to go to New-York; and that said officer gave him an order on Lord Radnor for seven guineas: He likewise said, that the company of robbers with whom he joined, were intended as pilots to conduct their friends to New-York; and that the British officers at said place approved and countenanced them in distressing the rebels. The other three said, that they had heard Sir Henry Clinton tell several of the refugees, that he would countenance and support them in distressing the rebels without the British lines.

CHATHAM, June 15.

Twelve grenadiers, lately deserted from the enemy at King's-ferry, arrived at Morris Town on Sunday last, who inform us that desertions are very frequent, and may be constantly expected, as it is reported in the British army that General Clinton designs to attack the fort at West-Point, of the strength of which they have very formidable accounts.

Last week six daring villains, in Smith's Clove, had the audacity to fire on two of our light-horse as they were passing in the rear of the army, one of which they wounded in the body, and broke the thigh bone of the other: They were immediately pursued by a party from the army, taken, and one hung; the other five were conducted to head quarters, and a court-martial being held on them, they were found guilty, and received sentence of death; pursuant to which four were hanged, and it being insinuated to the fifth, that if he would discover his accomplices, he would be pardoned, which offer of clemency he eagerly embraced, and conducted a party of our people to a cave in the mountain, the depository of all their plunder, where lay concealed five more, whom they secured. Various articles of plunder were found in their den.

ANNAPOLIS, *June 18.*

Captain Earle, in the schooner Baltimore Hero, of 12 guns, bound to St. Eustatia, going down our bay last Saturday, in company with the brig lively, Capt. Belt, the brig Lady Washington, Capt. Greenway, and four pilot boats, off Rappahanock, fell in with two of the enemy's privateers of 12 guns, who had with them two prizes.—Captains Earle and Belt, after an obstinate engagement of two hours and an half, had every prospect of taking them, had not two more brigs and schooners of the enemy bore down, which obliged them to make the best of their way, retaking one of the prizes, which they sent into Rappahanock. Capt. Earle had only three men slightly wounded, but is much damaged in his sails, rigging and hull. Capt. Belt had two men mortally wounded, and is also much shattered. They were chaced up as high as Point-no-Point.—As they are now refitting and will be ready to sail in a day or two, in company with several other vessels of force, it is not doubted, should they come across them again, they will give them a very warm reception.

BALTIMORE, *June 15.*

A Gentleman just from Holland, by way of 'Statia, hath favoured us with the following spirited Speech of Lord GEORGE GORDON, *in the British House of Commons.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

I AM sorry to rise so soon after the meeting of Parliament, in opposition to the measures proposed by administration, and I am more especially concerned that it should be a complimentary address to our present Sovereign, moved by the Hon. Member on the other side of the House, one of his Majesty's Lords of Trade [Hon. Charles Greville] and seconded by that very respectable Highland Chieftain, the Thane of Cowdor [Mr. Campbell.] But, Sir, many compliments cannot in reason be expected from the friends of liberty on this side of the House, to that King under whose government the Court of Great-Britain has been rendered contemptible in the eyes of France, and the friendship, commerce, and assistance of America cut off, perhaps forever, from his subjects.

The distresses of the people at home, and the neglect of their possessions abroad, are becoming every day more apparent and intolerable, which render it impossible for me, as one of their Representatives, either to compliment his Majesty, or approve of his conduct in such circumstances. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, to compliment his Majesty, in his present situation, would tend much more, in my opinion, to illustrate the servility of the House of Commons, than to exemplify to the world any blessings of his government.

Would his Commons congratulate him on his drawn battle at sea? Would they congratulate him on his retreat by land? Will they compliment him on the third year of the independence of the United States? Will they thank him for the honours and emoluments he has heaped upon his favourites during the course of the summer, particularly on the noble Lord with the blue ribband [Right Hon. Lord North] the ostensible Minister at the dismemberment of the empire? Will gentlemen rejoice and be glad at this fresh proof his Majesty has given us in his speech of his gracious intention to carry on the war in America? Will they declare their readiness to impose more taxes on their constituents? And will they answer to his Majesty, for the people paying them without a revolt at home.

I mention the possibility of a revolt at home, because our constituents have borne much already; they have been patient and of long-suffering. They have felt a gradual imposition of taxes, till they have become an intolerable oppression; they have seen the revenues of the kingdom lavished in pensions to the most exceptionable characters. They have seen their trade with America cut off; and they have had a successful example of their fellow subjects revolting from the expensive government of England, to the protection of a wise and virtuous Congress.

All these heavy calamities, with many more, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have been brought upon this country since the accession of the present King; which make me of opinion, that it is not just now a proper time to applaud his wisdom, or support his counsellors.

Much has been said of his Majesty's counsellors—I have opposed them in Parliament with great constancy and firmness, and entertain as bad an opinion of their public capacity as any gentleman on this side of the House does. But they are his Majesty's chosen servants, whom he has been collecting from the different parties ever since his accession—men, I presume, after his own heart.

They proceeded in the war with our colonies according to his wishes, and America is now nearly lost to Great-Britain. Their unhappy misconduct has rendered them contemptible to many of their fellow subjects, and they have now little to depend on but his Majesty's favour and firmness. Yet, Sir, I see no prospect of a real change; for I don't believe his Majesty will be guilty of the ingratitude to abandon (at this Crisis) his obedient servants in their distress; and I do not hear, or know, that the people are about to chuse a Congress, or proclaim a protector.

The times, in my humble opinion, call aloud for a strong remonstrance to the King, setting forth our unparalleled grievances under his Majesty's government. When the people shew an inclination to demand redress, I will accompany them with the greatest pleasure; but I will not be seen complimenting when we should be calling to account.

I am afraid, Sir, I speak too loud, as that may give an

appearance of paſſion to what I aſſure the houſe are my moſt deliberate ſentiments. I will ſay no more at preſent, but hope to ſee you riſe yourſelf, Mr. Speaker, in the greatneſs of your authority, and oppoſe this deſigning, miſchievous addreſs to his Majeſty, which will be doing great honour to your own ſituation, and to the character of the houſe, and to the dignity of the people--whom God preſerve!

A Memorial of the merchants, proprietors of veſſels, and exchange inſurers, of the towns of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht, lately preſented to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, reſpecting the depredations of Britiſh commiſſioned ſhips on the commerce and navigation of their republic, concludes with the following paragraph:

"Finally, your memorialiſts firmly believe, that this State is neither deficient in power, nor that her inhabitants want inclination or courage to maintain the independency of their Republic againſt all unjuſt violence; and they alſo look on it as inſufferable, that a nation which owes the ſecurity and preſervation of her civil and religious liberties to the aſſiſtance and co-operation of this republic, and which otherwiſe is united with her by ties of mutual and poſitive intereſt, ſhould *dare*, againſt the firſt principles of natural equity, againſt all rules of right, adopted by all civilized nations, and againſt the faith of all ſolemn treaties, for the reaſon only of *convenience*; that this very nation, we ſay, ſhould *dare* to cauſe ſo much trouble and prejudice to the commerce and navigation of this republic, and that in ſo notorious a manner, that the total ruin of individuals, and the entire decay of trade, as well as of navigation, muſt be the final reſult of their conduct."

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, in Virginia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 9.

"I have juſt now been in company with a Mr. Walton, from South-Carolina. He is in ſixteen days from Charles-Town---all well there, and the city out of danger. The enemy is ſurrounded; and it is expected we will in a few days hear of their ſurrender."

Extract of a letter from James River, Virginia, June 10.

"We have ſuch confirmation, though not official accounts, of the repulſe of the enemy in their attack upon Charleſtown, that it cannot be doubted. They loſt near a thouſand men in killed and wounded before the town---and by a Mr. Walton, of Georgia, but laſt from Charles-Town in ſixteen days, we are aſſured that the place is not only ſafe, but that the enemy were hemmed in in ſuch a manner, that a few days would determine their fate, which he expected would be a total ſurrender."

Laſt Friday a ſea-faring man, late mate of a veſſel belonging to the State of Rhode-Iſland, but taken by the enemy, reached this city from Charleſtown in South-Carolina. He left that place on the 12th of May laſt, the day after General Prevoſt's attack. This perſon aſſiſted in the defence, having the charge of a great gun on the lines, and furniſhes further particulars of the happy ſucceſs which has again attended the brave Gen. Moultrie, in reſiſting the invaders of his country. It appears that the Britiſh forces, at the diſtance of eight miles, croſſed the river Aſhley into the neck on which the town ſtands, firſt detaching a large corps down the weſt ſide of the Aſhley to ſeize Fort Johnſton, on St. James's iſland, but this fortreſs had been previouſly diſmantled. The main body puſhed on for Charleſtown, arriving late in the afternoon, and immediately began their attack. But by the fire of the cannon and muſquetry from the lines, and the enfilade diſcharges from the redoubts at each extremity, and divers armed ſhips in the rivers on each ſide of the neck, they were repulſed, and obliged to retreat ſoon after nine in the evening, leaving 653 of their ſoldiery on the ground. It is to be conſidered as very providential, that only two of the garriſon were ſlain during the aſſault; but Major Hugger, a gentleman of moſt reſpectable character, was unfortunately killed by a centinel, through miſtake, ſome hours after the enemy retired. The enemy retreated up the neck, between Aſhley and Cooper rivers, and meaſures were taken, by ſending armed veſſels up the former, to hinder them from re-paſſing that river in order to join the detachment or gain the ſea ſhore; and it was expected the main body muſt ſurrender themſelves priſoners, though perhaps the corps upon St. James's iſland might eſcape in boats.

General Pulaſki, at the head of the Legion, had reached Charleſtown a few days before the enemy, and iſſuing forth immediately, took 180 of their advanced guard, 40 of whom, this informant ſays, being Tories, were hanged, for attempting to riſe during the attack.

Captain Doane, from this port for St. Euſtatia, was taken by a privateer, ſeven days after he ſailed, and his veſſel ſent for New-York. He remained on board the cruizer, which arrived ſome days ſince at Sandy-Hook, but heſitated to go up to New-York, becauſe of an embargo laid there. Capt. Doane prevailed on a fiſherman to land him in New-Jerſey, who informed him, that a veſſel had on Saturday the 12th inſt. arrived from Georgia in eight days, the maſter of which had been thrown into goal for reporting the news of General Prevoſt's repulſe in South-Carolina.

Thurſday laſt came up the ſchooner Nancy, Nathaniel Butterfield, late Maſter, retaken by Capt. Charles Alexander, in the brigantine Active. This veſſel had been permitted to load ſome Indian corn and other food in North-Carolina, for the famiſhed inhabitants of Bermuda, but was ſeized by a cruizer of the enemy, and ſent for New-York.

An open boat called the Skunk, mounting 2 guns, with 17 men belonging to Egg-Harbour, lately ſent in there a veſſel with a valuable cargo, which makes her nineteenth prize ſince ſhe was fitted out.

Philadelphia County, June 19, 1779.

AT a Meeting of a number of the Freemen, inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, agreeable to advertiſement, to take into conſideration the propriety and neceſſity of proceeding on ſome effectual meaſures for lowering the prices of goods, proviſions and other neceſſary articles of life, and thereby to raiſe and eſtabliſh the credit of the currency, are unanimouſly of opinion,

That the moſt expeditious and adviſeable method to accompliſh the aforeſaid juſt and good purpoſes, will be to chuſe proper Committees. Therefore,

Reſolved, Firſt, That it be recommended to the Freemen of each townſhip within this county to meet on the third day of July next, at ſome convenient place in their townſhip, to be appointed and notified by the Conſtable, then and there to chuſe three or more perſons for Townſhip Committeemen.

Secondly, That the Townſhip-Committees ſo choſen do afterwards meet at the houſe of Jacob Neaff, on Saturday the ninth day of July, at twelve o'clock, then and there to conſult and conclude upon ſuch other meaſures as may be thought moſt adviſeable, and to chuſe two perſons out of each battalion-diſtrict, to be the Committee for the county. Each diſtrict to chuſe their own members.

JOHN BULL, Chairman.

AT a meeting of a large number of reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, at the houſe of Mr. Elijah Weed, in Downing's-Town, on Monday, the 14th of June, 1779. Mr. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM in the chair:

Ordered, That the Chairman be directed to give notice, by advertiſement in ſome one of the public papers, to the inhabitants of this county, That a general meeting is propoſed at the houſe of Mr. Weed aforeſaid, on Saturday, the 26th of this inſtant; it is therefore requeſted that as many of the well affected inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips in this county as conveniently can, will give their attendance at the time and place abovementioned, as matters of importance are to be laid before them.

By Order of the Meeting,
SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Chairman.

THE Officers of the American Army beg leave to inform their friends and correſpondents, that the poſtage of all letters to and from the Army is doubled; but as their pay is fully adequate to every expence, they therefore requeſt them to ſend all letters by the public poſt, and not, *through any œconomical view*, by a private conveyance.

'Tis a pity that the Honorable Congreſs did not treble the poſtage for Officers letters, as a large annual ſum by this means would be put into the public Treaſury.

*** The ſeveral Printers of News-papers on the Continent are requeſted to inſert the above.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An Act for calling out of circulation, and for ſinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this State, whilſt the ſame was a Colony. Paſſed June 8, 1779.

WHEREAS, from the ſcarcity of ſpecie, and the want of a proper medium of trade, bills of credit have heretofore at divers times been emitted in this ſtate, whilſt the ſame was a colony, ſome of which are yet in circulation: And whereas it appears highly expedient that all ſuch bills of credit ſhould be now called in, the quantity of continental currency rendering them no longer neceſſary:

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the Council and General Aſſembly of this ſtate, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame*, That all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewiſe all thoſe emitted by an ordinance of the late Provincial Congreſs of this ſtate, ſhall be and are hereby required to be brought into the treaſury on or before the firſt day of January next, to be ſunk and deſtroyed in the manner herein after directed.

II. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the ſaid bills of credit ſhall paſs current, and continue to be a legal tender, and ſhall be received as ſuch in all payments, under the penalties and forfeitures deſcribed in the ſeveral acts made for that purpoſe, until the firſt day of September next, and no longer, except in the payment of taxes; and all clauſes in any former law declaring the ſame to be a legal tender, from and after the above date, is and are hereby repealed and made void.

III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Collectors in the ſeveral townſhips, precincts and wards of this ſtate, and they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed, required and commanded, to receive the ſaid bills of credit at any time before the fifteenth day of November next, in the payment of any taxes levied or to be levied for the uſe of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Collectors of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, and they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed, required and commanded to receive the ſaid bills of credit, at any time before the 25th day of November next, in the payment of any taxes levied or to be levied for the uſe of or debts due to the ſtate: But in caſe the ſaid County Collectors, or either of them, ſhould not happen to receive ſuch bills in payments of the ſaid debts or taxes, but on the contrary ſhould receive other meney in lieu thereof, then and in ſuch caſe they, the ſaid County Collectors reſpectively, on application to them made at any time before the ſaid twenty-fifth day of November, are hereby required and commanded to exchange ſuch other money by them ſo received for the bills of credit aforeſaid.

V. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Treaſurer of this State, and he is hereby authoriſed, required and commanded to receive the ſaid bills of credit, at any time on or before the firſt day of December next, in diſcharge of debts due to or taxes raiſed in the ſtate; and the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required and commanded, on application to him made at any time on or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, to exchange for the ſaid bills of credit any monies which may be in his hands belonging to the ſtate: And the ſaid Treaſurer is hereby required to lay all the bills of credit by him received before any two Juſtices and three choſen freeholders of the county of Hunterdon, which the ſaid Treaſurer is to notify to meet at ſome convenient place within ten days after the ſaid firſt day of January next, which Juſtices and freeholders are hereby required to meet agreeably to ſuch notice, and when met to inſpect, cancel and bundle up all the bills laid before them by the ſaid Treaſurer, which he may have received purſuant to this act, and ſhall alſo ſeal ſaid bundles, and give a certificate of the reſpective quantities ſo ſealed, which bundle of bills ſo cancelled, with the aforeſaid certificate, the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall lay before the Legiſlature at their next ſitting thereafter, in order that the ſaid bills may be inſpected, burned and deſtroyed.

VI. *And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all ſuch bills of credit, which ſhall not be brought into the Treaſury of this State on or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, ſhall be forever after irredeemable.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That the act entitled "*an act to ſettle the quotas of the ſeveral counties in this Colony for levying taxes*," "paſſed the ſixth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty nine, and likewiſe" An ordinance of the late Provincial Congreſs of this State, for ſtriking the ſum of Fifty Thouſand Pounds Five Shillings, in bills of credit, for the purpoſes therein mentioned, and directing the manner of ſinking the ſame," paſſed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, ſhall be and they hereby are repealed.

CALEB CAMP, Speaker.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS dropt this day, betwixt the upper Ferry at Trenton and Briſtol, a plain GOLD WATCH, with a pinchbeck chain, and triangle chriſtole ſeal, cypher'd W. T. a bulls head, and a cleopatra.

Any perſon who has found the ſaid Watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. M'Elroy at Briſtol, or the Subſcriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

June 15. WILLIAM TURNBULL.

TO BE SOLD,
For CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES, or the Circulating PAPER CURRENCY,

AN INVOICE OF GOODS,

well choſen for the preſent Seaſon, amongſt which are LINENS; plain, ſpotted and flowered Lawns; Cambricks; Handkerchiefs; ſtriped Linens, &c. &c. Enquire of WILLIAM TURNBULL, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Coffee-houſe,

A HANDSOME young NEGROE MAN, named Louis, about eighteen years old, born in Martinico, five feet and ſix inches high, well ſhaped, very healthy, and has had the ſmall-pox. The caſh to be paid on delivering the ſame. ¶

Cæcil County, Maryland, June 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 250 acres, one half cleared, twelve acres meadow, moſtly watered, a ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, and other neceſſary improvements, the ſituation is healthy and ſix miles north of the Head of Elk. For terms, apply to JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

*** Loan Office Certificates will be taken in payment, if it ſuits the purchaſer. ¶

Amenia, May 29, 1779.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Doctor THOMAS YOUNG, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Amenia precinct, Dutcheſs county, and State of New-York: And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle, that there may be a compleat ſettlement as ſoon as poſſible.

DAVID DOTY, Adminiſtrator.

Eaſt-Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, June 22, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt Sunday night, a Negroe man named *Cudjoe*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, very black ſmooth face, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on a pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, a white ſhirt, a rediſh brown cloth coatee, and a ſmall caſtor hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

¶ BRANSON VANLEER.

Strayed or ſtolen, about two weeks ago, *A dark Bay Horſe Colt*, with a black mane and tail, two years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſhall have *One Dollar* for every mile's diſtance from Reading Furnace.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, two NEGROE MEN, viz. DICK, a likely fellow, about 24 years old, low and well ſet, has three remarkable ſcars on each ſide of his face, being his country mark, and ſpeaks very little Engliſh; had on, and took with him, two country linen ſhirts, a ſuperfine red broad cloth double breaſted jacket, blue coat, country linen trowſers, and ſundry other clothes, alſo a large old bed rug. TOM, about 30 years of age, a likely fellow, and taller than Dick, has loſt his two upper fore teeth, and has a number of flouriſhes or artificial cuts on one of his arms, being his country mark; had on a blue jacket, brown ſurtout coat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. They are old offenders, and know the country well, and did belong to Dr. William Mills, of North-Carolina, from whom they ran away about three years ago, and were taken up in Pennſylvania, and committed to Lancaſter goal, and on their return were purchaſed of an agent appointed by Dr. Mills to ſell them. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid Negroes, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds*, or *Fifty Pounds* for either of them, and if delivered at Alexandria the above reward, or *One Hundred Pounds* for either of them.

MICHAEL GRETTER,
¶ ROBERT GAMBLE.

Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.

To be ſold by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey;

THE following very valuable horſes, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horſe *Frederick*, full blood, not inferior to any horſe in this State. Alſo the noted young *Figure*, 5 years old this ſpring, in the very beſt order, and remarkably ſwift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this ſpring, called the Iriſh mare, a half blood, likewiſe very ſwift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handſome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares and colts, draught horſes, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good ſecurity, if required, by the public's very humble ſervant.

SETH BOWEN.

Head-Quarters, Eaſton, June 16, 1779.

DESERTED from the ſecond Jerſey regiment, lying at Eaſton, *Thomas Daniels*, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, 26 years of age. *Benjamin Garriſon*, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *David Ireland*, 5 feet 10 inches high, long light hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, 21 years of age. *John Wain*, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 24 years of age. *John Taylor*, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *John Lippencut*, 6 feet high, fair complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, 25 years of age. *Jonathan Bourton*, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black hair, dark complexion, 23 years of age. *Thomas Youngs*, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion and hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. *James Flitcher*, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, 25 years of age. *Levi Springer*, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, 20 years of age. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to Egg-Harbour, as they belonged to that place. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS for each, and *One Shilling per* mile each, if delivered to the regiment, or to the Town-Major in Philadelphia. ISRAEL SHREVE, Col. 2d. Jerſey Reg.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, tenth of April 1778, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces, lame in her hip. Whoever owns ſaid mare, is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, ESTHER BOWEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cæcil county, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, a ſervant lad, country born, named William Driſdall, about 18 years of age, of a darkiſh complexion, about five feet high; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, a flax and tow ſhirt, tow trowſers, an old hat, no ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 11, 1779. JAMES GALLT. ¶

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOK,

By the Groce, Hundred, Dozen, Single Book, or in Sheets, TO BE SOLD, by

HALL AND SELLERS.

FOUND, some time ago, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, A SILK PURSE, with a ſmall ſum of hard money in it. The owner, by applying to the Printers, may have it again.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STILL *abſents himſelf* from the ſubſcriber, of Wilmington, in the Delaware ſtate, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL CUMINGS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, wore his own brown hair, is of a ruddy complexion, has an agreeable countenance, and when he laughs dimples appear in his cheeks: As he has been away a conſiderable time, his cloathing is unknown. It is ſaid he has been lately ſeen in Baltimore-town, Maryland, though a report has been induſtriouſly ſpread of his having gone to ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington, or ſecures him in New-caſtle goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward---when the fallacious reaſons given by ſaid *Cumings*, in the Pennſylvania Packet, for his tranſgreſſion, will, by inconteſtable evidence, be made to appear manifeſt falſhoods, without inſerting aſſertions here which would prove nothing, and when other matters will be ſettled before that "authority," which application ſhould have been made to if ſuch grievances as mentioned had been genuine.

June 7, 1779. JAMES ADAMS.

N. B. It is hoped all printers on the continent will diſcourage the conduct of ſaid *Cumings*, ſhould he offer his ſervice, by refuſing to give him entertainment:---And all maſters of veſſels, and others, are deſired not to harbour or conceal him at their peril.

*** A neat edition of Dilworth's Spelling-Book is lately finiſhed by the ſaid ADAMS.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount-holly, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Adminiſtratrix.

Weſt-Nantmill, June 7, 1779.

WHEREAS ſome malicious people have falſely propagated, that I offered Col. Jenkins and Mr. James M'Connaughy *Fifty Pounds per Ton* for Bar Iron, *more than they aſked me*, and have had but little remorſe in falſely propagating any thing they thought would be injurious to my character; I have reaſon to ſuſpect the ſame perſons for the whole; I think it my duty to defend my character, equally the ſame as my life or property, when aſſaulted: I now call upon thoſe perſons to prove their aſſertions, or take the ſhame to themſelves, and ever after be ſilent with their ſedition.

¶ MORDECAI PEIRSOL.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Haddonfield, in Glouceſter county, about ten days ſince, a BAY MARE, heavy with foal, ſix years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces, but moſt inclinable to pace, moves clumſily, ſhuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, ſleepy look, and is mare-faced. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid mare, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have her again, ſhall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sixth-Month 9, 1779. ‖ SAMUEL CLEMENT.

STOLEN, on the 6th of this inſtant June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pennſborough townſhip, Cheſter county, near Chad's ford, on Brandywine, a bright bay HORSE, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, moſtly trots, but can pace a ſlow travel, had ſome white locks in his tail, and a little on his fore foot, occaſioned by the hopples, his mane hanging the off ſide, with a low carriage, and trimmed under the collar, his off ſhoulder is a little galled. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, with the thief when brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to receive *One Hundred Dollars*, or *Fifty* for the horſe alone, from

‖ 4 *W.* JACOB BROWN.

Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, June 6, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night was ſtole away from me,
A likely bright BAY MARE was ſhe;
Juſt four years old this month or nigh,
About fourteen and half hands high;
She's quarter blooded and doth trot,
And paceth none I'm ſure of that;
In middling order; a ſmall ſtar,
In her forehead, there doth appear;
Her tail was dock'd a month ago,
It's ſcarcely well, you'll find it ſo;
Above her eyes, if you come near,
She's very hollow, that is clear;
Her mane is trimmed pretty ſhort,
She's lengthy made, and trotteth ſmart;
Has old fore ſhoes on, this I know,
Which were remov'd three weeks ago.
The above reward, it will be ſure,
To any perſon that ſecures
Said thief and mare, that I may ſee
My mare again reſtor'd to me;
Or Fifty Dollars for the mare,
If the thief ſhould happen to get clear;
All travelling charges, if brought home,
Upon the nail I will pay down.

DAVID IRWIN.

WHEREAS *Sarah*, the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* townſhip, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* laſt, with one *Samuel Roberts*, of ſaid place, and were ſeen near *Spicer*'s bridge, about a mile from *Cooper*'s ferry; ſhe has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

WAS LOST, June 12th, between Frankford and the nine mile ſtone, on the great road, a black ſattin Cloak, lined with taffety, with a lace round the edge. Whoever hath found the ſame, and will leave it at Mr. *Levi Budd*'s, in the Northern Liberties, with the printers of this paper, at Mr. *William Vanhorn*'s, in Buck's county, or at any other place, and give notice thereof to the owner, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, paid by GEORGE KEMBLE, living in New-Jerſey, near the new mills, Burlington county. ¶

Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, May 26, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, about 14½ hands high, ſhod all round, 8 or 9 years old. The owner proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

¶ JAMES STREET.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 8th of this inſt. June, a large ſorrel HORSE, with a large ſtar in his forehead, is ſhod all round, and ſuppoſed to be ten years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ‖ 2 *W.* ADAM RHOADS.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Rockhill townſhip, in the county of Bucks, in the night of the fourth inſtant, a BAY HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and has a little lump on the near ſide under his belly, and has been worked. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that I may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTY DOLLARS reward, or THIRTY DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

June 7, 1779. ‖ JACOB HENDRICKS.

INDIANA PROPRIETORS

ARE to meet, agreeable to adjournment, at the houſe of Mr. FRANCIS LEE, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, on Tueſday, the 5th of July, at five o'clock in the afternoon, on affairs of conſequence, on which day the concerned are requeſted to attend, or their attornies for them. By order,

May 29, 1779. ‖ 4 *W.* D. FRANKS, Preſident

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of MARGARET SETTLETON, late of the Manor of Moreland, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; and all thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be paid, by ANDREW DUNBAR, and JOHN MAN, jun. Executors. §

Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

WHEREAS ſundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, in April laſt, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen and concealed in the woods by a certain John Harris, a deſerter from the firſt Jerſey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a ſcarlet coat, with ſilver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half ſilk ſtreaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of ſilk ſtockings. Whoever has loſt the above deſcribed apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Greenwich, Suſſex county and State aforeſaid, otherwiſe they will be ſold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

§ 6 W. MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

FOR SALE, either by the Groce or Dozen, at BATCHELOR's Store Cellar, under Mr. JOHN REYNELL's, the Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets,

EXCELLENT bottled CYDER, much preferable to any low WINES, which he will engage to keep in any Climate; fine bottled BEER, good VINEGAR, &c. &c.

N. B. Merchants and Captains of Veſſels may be ſupplied with any Quantity on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ‖ 8 w.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are deſired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the firſt Day of *July* next, to ſettle and pay all juſt Demands whatever againſt me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

To COVER, the enſuing Seaſon,

At the Subſcribers, at *Maidenhead*, in *Hunterdon* county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the ſeaſon, for ready caſh only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be ſeen at his ſtand. *Arabian* was got by that famous ſtallion *Wildair*, his dam by *Babraham*, his grandam by *Old Sterling*, his great grandam by *Merry Andrew*, out of *Laughing Polly*. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at *Hambleton*, and was got by *Childers*, her dam by *Chancellor*, and own ſiſter to *Thunderbolt*; her grandam by *Luggs*, and her great grandam by *Davill's Old Woodcock*. *Wildair* was got by *Old Cade*, the beſt ſtallion that ever was got by the famous *Godolphin Arabian*, out of a daughter of *Steady*, a very fleet ſon of the Duke of *Devonſhire's Flying Childers*. This horſe, the ſire of *Arabian*, was a few years paſt purchaſed of *James Delancey*, Eſq; at a very high price, and ſhipped back to *England* at the particular deſire of the greateſt breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the ſeaſon, his blood being in the higheſt degree of reputation among the nobility and ſportſmen.

Good paſture will be provided for mares that are brought any diſtance. ¶ 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

To be ſold by R. AITKEN, *Bookſeller, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet*,

THE TRUST, POWER AND DUTY OF THE JURIES OF ENGLAND. Explained according to the Fundamentals of the Engliſh Government. BY LORD SOMMERS.

To be Sold by

JOHN M'CALLA, junior,

At the corner of Spruce and Second-ſtreets,

A Neat aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, among which are plain and flowered quart, pint and half pint tumblers, quart and pint decanters, wine and beer glaſſes. Alſo Spirits, Weſt-India rum, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, &c. &c. &c. ¶

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from John M'Calla, ſenior, the day before the Britiſh army came into this city, a Negroe man, named Peter, about 24 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, a ſtout looking fellow, and has remarkably large feet; he was ſeen in this city the latter end of laſt winter, and may yet be lurking about town. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, ſo as his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN M'CALLA, junior ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the daughter of VRONDLE POTESWA, hath ſworn that ſhe was with child by me, and by courſe of law I was obliged to marry her for my lawful wife, and therefore I forewarn all perſons whatſoever not to truſt her any thing upon my account, as I am determined to pay none of her debts contracted againſt me,

May 29, 1779. † DANIEL TEANEY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 14 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN SIMPSON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

STRAYED or STOLEN away, May the 7th, from the ſubſcriber, living at the Blue Houſe, on South-ſtreet, near the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, a cheſtnut bay HORSE, near 15 hands high, ſhod before, a natural pacer, neither brand nor ear-mark, eight years old, has ſome white hairs on his forehead and on his mane, been hurt by the collar, and ſome white hairs on his tail, been hurt by the crupper, a ſmall ſwitch tail, ſome white ſpots on his back, been hurt with the ſaddle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY YOUNG.

RUN away on the 30th of May from the ſubſcriber, living in Aſton townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant man, named Jonathan Smith, about 25 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, ſlim built, pock-marked, and has the mark of a ſore on his neck, occaſioned by the king's evil; had on when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coatee, tow ſhirt and trowſers, but will perhaps change his clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JAMES PENNELL.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in New Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, with a white ſtar in his forehead, is docked very ſhort, and carries his head very low. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

May 31, 1779. ‖ CHRISTIAN BLEM.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Bucks county, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a dark iron-grey MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and in good order, no ſhoes on. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner gets her again and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare only, by

May 27, 1779. JOHN JENKS. ¶

New-Jerſey, Fifth Month 26, 1779.

WHEREAS JUDAH CLEMENS, of Waterford townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, is frequently deprived of the uſe of his reaſon, this therefore is to inform all perſons thereof, and to forewarn them not to credit him, or to purchaſe from him any part of his eſtate, either real or perſonal, his being in the above unhappy ſituation rendering him incapable of tranſacting his buſineſs. Tavern-keepers in particular are requeſted not to ſupply him with liquor. ¶

WAS taken up on the 16th of April laſt, a roan Horſe, about 14 hands high, and about four years old, not ſhod. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Cain townſhip, between the ſign of the Ship and Downing's-Town, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again.

¶ SAMUEL HEYNEY.

CYDER, in Hogſheads,

TO BE SOLD BY

PHILIP KINSEY, in Third-ſtreet, the fourth door above Market-ſtreet.

BOTTLED CYDER, of an excellent quality,

To be SOLD by

SAMUEL HUDSON,

the corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets.

Any perſons poſſeſſed of bottles may have them filled at a reaſonable price, to whom, on notice, he will ſend for the bottles. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, *William Ligget*, of *Weſt-Nottingham* townſhip, in the county of *Cheſter*, on or about the third day of *February*, *anno domini* 1773, having purchaſed a certain tract or parcel of land, containing forty acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, from a certain *Agnus Cummings*, of the ſame townſhip, made and executed to her, the ſaid *Agnus*, a certain Promiſſory Note for Twelve Pounds with intereſt payable by inſtalments for the ſaid tract of land. And whereas it ſince appears that the ſaid *Agnus* had no legal or equitable title to the premiſes aforeſaid, or to any part thereof, but that the ſame of right belonged to the children and co-heirs of *Francis Kennady*, from whom I have ſince procured a ſufficient conveyance thereof. Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Note, as I am determined never to pay the ſame, it being without any kind of conſideration. WILLIAM LIGGET.

June 5, 1779. †

Montgomery, Philadelphia County, May 27, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on the 24th inſtant, at the meeting of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, a Black Leather Pocket-Book, of the claſp kind, only the hook was tore off, and it was tied with a ſtring, containing a quantity of continental money, the moſt of it of the emiſſions out of circulation, and ſeveral receipts, two of which were from David Rittenhouſe, one in the agent line and the other in the ſub-lieutenant, with many other papers of great value to me but of no ſervice to any body elſe. Any perſon that can give information of the ſame, or will bring it to me, ſo that I get the whole again, ſhall receive the above reward, from

† GEORGE SMITH.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on Wedneſday night laſt, two HORSES, the one is a black horſe, about nine years old, about 15 hands high, a ſtrong chunky horſe, has a ſtar in his forehead, no brand, ſhod before, has a long curled ſwitch tail, paces and trots; the other is a bright bay, about 13 years old, about 13 hands high, well made, has a ſhort tail, no brand nor other mark, has a long buſhy mane, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, and the thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horſes only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JESSE MASSEY.

N. B. Said horſes were ſtolen out of the ſtable of Mr. Samuel Phipps. *February* 21, 1779. †

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, the ſixth of May laſt, a black PIED CALF, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 1, 1779. § PATRICK CARR.

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